## AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 28, 2014

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2013-14 REGULAR SESSION

## ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1992

## **Introduced by Assembly Member Quirk**

February 20, 2014

An act to amend Section 25741 of the Public Resources add Section 38568 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to energy greenhouse gases.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1992, as amended, Quirk. Energy: renewable energy resources. California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: very low carbon liquid transportation fuels.

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit to be achieved by 2020 equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels of 1990. The state board additionally is required to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.

This bill would authorize the state board to establish a very low carbon fuel market commitment program that requires wholesalers, producers, importers, or any other entity that provides liquid transportation fuel to a retailer or sells liquid transportation fuel to a consumer to sell very low carbon liquid transportation fuel, as defined, up to a specified percentage not to exceed 2% of their fuel sales in the

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state. The bill would authorize the state board to declare this authorization inoperative 5 years after achieving the 2% objective and would require the state board to notify the Secretary of State of that determination.

Existing law establishes the renewable energy resources program to increase the amount of electricity generated from eligible renewable energy resources. Existing law defines various terms for the purposes of the program.

This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: <del>no</del>-yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the 2 following:
  - (a) Low-carbon liquid transportation fuels are an important element of the state's greenhouse gas reduction policy and increasing the supply of those fuels will help the state achieve its greenhouse gas reduction goals.
- 7 (b) Existing incentives for the development of low-carbon liquid 8 transportation fuels, including the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard 9 regulation (Subarticle 7 (commencing with Section 95480) of 10 Article 4 of Subchapter 10 of Chapter 1 of Division 3 of Title 17 11 of the California Code of Regulations), the California Global 12 Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Division 25.5 (commencing with 13 Section 38500) of the Health and Safety Code), and AB 118
- 14 (Chapter 750 of the Statutes of 2007), have not resulted in sufficient 15 development of low-carbon liquid transportation fuels.
- 15 aevelopment of low-carbon liquia transportation fuels.
- 16 SEC. 2. Section 38568 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:
  - 38568. (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:
  - (1) "Indirect land use change emission" means the carbon emissions associated with changes in agricultural activity that result from the market-mediated effects of using an agricultural commodity that is a food product as feedstock for the production of the liquid transportation fuel.
- (2) "Very low carbon liquid transportation fuel" means a liquid
   transportation fuel having no greater than 50 percent the carbon

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intensity of the closest comparable petroleum fuel for that year, as measured by the methodology in the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulation (Subarticle 7 (commencing with Section 95480) of Article 4 of Subchapter 10 of Chapter 1 of Division 3 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations). The carbon intensity for the liquid transportation fuel shall include the indirect land use change emission if an agricultural commodity that is a food product is used as a feedstock for the production of the liquid transportation fuel. 

- (b) The state board may establish a very low carbon fuel market commitment program that requires a wholesaler, producer, importer, or any other entity that provides liquid transportation fuel to a retailer or sells liquid transportation fuel to a consumer to include no less than one-quarter of one percent, as measured in energy equivalent units, with a cap of no more than two percent of very low carbon liquid transportation fuel as part of its fuel sales in the state.
- (c) When very low carbon liquid transportation fuel sales reach two percent of all liquid transportation sales in the state, as specified in subdivision (b), the state board shall notify the Secretary of State that this section shall be inoperative five years from that notification.

SECTION 1. Section 25741 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

- 25741. As used in this chapter, the following terms have the following meaning:
- (a) "Renewable electrical generation facility" means a facility that meets all of the following criteria:
- (1) The facility uses biomass, solar thermal, photovoltaic, wind, geothermal, fuel cells using renewable fuels, small hydroelectric generation of 30 megawatts or less, digester gas, municipal solid waste conversion, landfill gas, ocean wave, ocean thermal, or tidal current, and any additions or enhancements to the facility using that technology.
  - (2) The facility satisfies one of the following requirements:
- (A) The facility is located in the state or near the border of the state with the first point of connection to the transmission network of a balancing authority area primarily located within the state. For purposes of this subparagraph, "balancing authority area" has

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the same meaning as defined in Section 399.12 of the Public
 Utilities Code.

- (B) The facility has its first point of interconnection to the transmission network outside the state, within the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) service area, and satisfies all of the following requirements:
- (i) It commences initial commercial operation after January 1, 2005.
- (ii) It will not cause or contribute to any violation of a California environmental quality standard or requirement.
- (iii) It participates in the accounting system to verify compliance with the renewables portfolio standard once established by the commission pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 399.25 of the Public Utilities Code.
- (C) The facility meets the requirements of clauses (ii) and (iii) in subparagraph (B), but does not meet the requirements of clause (i) of subparagraph (B) because it commenced initial operation prior to January 1, 2005, if the facility satisfies either of the following requirements:
- (i) The electricity is from incremental generation resulting from expansion or repowering of the facility.
- (ii) Electricity generated by the facility was procured by a retail seller or local publicly owned electric utility as of January 1, 2010.
- (3) If the facility is outside the United States, it is developed and operated in a manner that is as protective of the environment as a similar facility located in the state.
- (4) If eligibility of the facility is based on the use of landfill gas, digester gas, or another renewable fuel delivered to the facility through a common carrier pipeline, the transaction for the procurement of that fuel, including the source of the fuel and delivery method, satisfies the requirements of Section 399.12.6 of the Public Utilities Code and is verified pursuant to the accounting system established by the commission pursuant to 399.25 of the Public Utilities Code, or a comparable system, as determined by the commission.
- (b) "Municipal solid waste conversion," as used in subdivision (a), means a technology that uses a noncombustion thermal process to convert solid waste to a clean-burning fuel for the purpose of generating electricity, and that meets all of the following criteria:

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(1) The technology does not use air or oxygen in the conversion process, except ambient air to maintain temperature control.

- (2) The technology produces no discharges of air contaminants or emissions, including greenhouse gases as defined in Section 38505 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (3) The technology produces no discharges to surface or groundwaters of the state.
  - (4) The technology produces no hazardous wastes.

- (5) To the maximum extent feasible, the technology removes all recyclable materials and marketable green waste compostable materials from the solid waste stream prior to the conversion process and the owner or operator of the facility certifies that those materials will be recycled or composted.
- (6) The facility at which the technology is used is in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances.
- (7) The technology meets any other conditions established by the commission.
- (8) The facility certifies that any local agency sending solid waste to the facility diverted at least 30 percent of all solid waste it collects through solid waste reduction, recycling, and composting. For purposes of this paragraph, "local agency" means any city, county, or special district, or subdivision thereof that is authorized to provide solid waste handling services.
- (c) "Renewable energy public goods charge" means that portion of the nonbypassable system benefits charge required to be collected to fund renewable energy pursuant to the Reliable Electric Service Investments Act (Article 15 (commencing with Section 399) of Chapter 2.3 of Part 1 of Division 1 of the Public Utilities Code).
- 30 (d) "Report" means the report entitled "Investing in Renewable
  31 Electricity Generation in California" (June 2001, Publication
  32 Number P500-00-022) submitted to the Governor and the
  33 Legislature by the commission.
- (e) "Retail seller" means a "retail seller" as defined in Section
   399.12 of the Public Utilities Code.

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